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NUMBER 15

Judicial Ticket.

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—**ORSAMUS COLE.**

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—**JOHN B. CASSIDAY.**

For County Judge—**AMOS P. PRICHARD.**

The Harpers' Weekly for April 2, contains a very excellent portrait of Senator Angus Cameron.

Colonel Charles A. Hamilton, of Milwaukee, has been nominated for Circuit Judge, by the Republicans of the Second judicial circuit.

President Garfield has decided not to call an extra session of Congress, over which there are more or less rejoicing, especially by those who hold the 5s and 6s.

Bob Ingersoll never forgot to compliment Mr. Blaine when there was an opportunity. Speaking at the Secretary he recently said: "The next four years we will have more eagle and less owl in the management of the State Department."

Mr. Joseph Jefferson, whom the people never tire of hearing, made \$35,000 during the past winter, by playing Rip Van Winkle, and Bob Acres. He proposes to buy a new residence at Orange Island, Louisiana, with the money.

George Eliot left a fortune of \$20,000 when she died, and all of it was bequeathed to the children and family of her first husband, this arrangement being entered into before her marriage with Mr. Cross. The latter wanted nothing to do with her fortune as he had an ample one of his own. Questions of that kind are not often settled so easily.

There was quite a fight in the Senate over the bill introduced by Senator Sutherland to appropriate \$25,000 to allow Governor Smith and his staff to attend the Yorktown centennial celebration, and to purchase a memorial stone for Wisconsin, to be placed in the monument. Before the bill passed it got caught about considerably, and finally the amount was fixed at \$15,000.

There is a queer condition of public mind in San Francisco. Young Kallach walks to the Chronicle office meet, Charles De Young, the proprietor, draws a revolver, and without warning shoots him dead. Kallach is arrested, but is released on bail. After several months the trial takes place, and the jury find that Kallach is guilty of no offense, and is therefore acquitted. But this is not all. An immense demonstration takes place over the acquittal, and Kallach is carried home amid the applause of the multitude.

MR. JENKINS AND THE BENCH.

A dispatch from Fond du Lac to the Milwaukee and Chicago papers says that the judicial ticket in that county bears the name of James G. Jenkins for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and George W. Cat for Associate Justice. On these tickets will also be found the name of some Democrat for county judge. It is a scheme of some small politicians to make the Democratic county ticket stronger than it otherwise would be. These two prominent Democrats omitted. It is not probable that such a course will meet the approval of Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Cat, and to satisfy itself as to the opinion of the former gentleman on the subject, a reporter for the Milwaukee Republican called upon him, when he frankly said his name had been put on the Fond du Lac ticket without his knowledge or consent, and that he would support Judge Cole for the position. Mr. Jenkins and Judge Cat signed the call upon Chief Justice Cole, and also the call upon Associate Justice Cassiday, and there is too much honor about Mr. Jenkins and Judge Cat to permit their names to be used in connection with the positions on the Supreme Bench.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

It is hardly known yet what will become of the bills to change the management of the State institutions. The question was discussed at length in the Senate on Thursday afternoon, which showed that the opinions as to what bill should be adopted, were greatly diversified. Senator Richardson, who is the author of one system which seems to us to be the simplest and the best, moved to refer the bills to a select committee consisting of Senators George H. Paul, O. B. Thomas and George E. Sutherland. It is said that Mr. Paul is strongly in favor of Mr. Richardson's bill, which proposes to place the two State hospitals for the insane under one board, and entirely separating the business and professional departments of the hospitals. Mr. Sutherland's bill is extremely radical, placing the management of all our State institutions in the hands of a central board, and giving one man more power over them than was ever exercised by any one person in Wisconsin. It seems there is prejudice against this particular feature of the bill, and it will be modified before it passes, should it pass at all.

It is reported from Madison that the committee to whom the bills have been referred, have agreed to recommend the passage of the Sutherland bill with some amendments. We do not think that all the institutions should be subject to the sweeping changes which Mr. Sutherland's bill proposes. No complaints have been against the management of

any institution in the State except the hospitals, and to reform these would be timely and wise, and would satisfy the demands of justice and the people.

THE BIENNIAL BUSINESS.

Deeply deploring the success of the biennial session resolutions, the Madison Democrat says:

The very wise newspapers, like the Janesville Gazette, which see nothing in this resolution so important as the destruction of the Madison boarding houses know but little of the situation. The biennial session will quadruple the lobby, and twenty bills will pass, as it is charged a recent senatorial election did, where one bill passed so soon.

The Democrat misjudges the temper of the Gazette in regard to the biennial session question. The Gazette has no desire to destroy the boarding house system of Madison. It does not want to see biennial sessions adopted simply out of spite to Madison, because Madison does not deserve that kind of treatment. The Democrat knows full well that there has been a strong sentiment in the State for some time in favor of biennial sessions. It would seem that these sessions would prove cheaper and otherwise better, than annual sessions. We confess that we know nothing as to the merits of these two systems of holding legislative sessions. The fact that some thirty States had adopted them, and in these thirty there was no desire to adopt annual sessions, led the people to believe that biennial sessions should be adopted in Wisconsin. Representing this sentiment, the Gazette has advocated the policy of submitting this question to the people. This is all the part the paper has taken in the discussion. Should the amendment to the constitution be adopted next fall, and biennial sessions when tried prove cumbersome and unprofitable, they will soon be abandoned. It is a bad system it will not take long to get rid of it.

The vote in the Senate by which the joint resolution was concerned in, and biennial sessions thereby endorsed so far as the submission of the question to the people was concerned, was as follows:

Ayes—Blackstone, Carter, Crosby, DeLaney, Ellis, Finkelnburg, Hamilton, Kussel, McGraw, Paul, Phillips, Richardson, Ryland, Scott, Simpson, Smith, Sutherland, Thomas, Van Schaick, Weaver, Wiley, Woodman—22.

Noes—Anderson, Burrows, Fifield, Griffin, Kelly, McKeely, Price, Rankin—8.

Absent or not voting—Hunt, Quarles, and Wing.

QUACKS AND ROCK COUNTY.

The Milwaukee Republican thought it had a good thing when it discovered that the "Rock County Medical Society," wanted to be exempt from the provisions of the proposed law which provides that no person shall announce himself as a physician or surgeon unless he has a diploma. The Republican then says: "Why the members of an association in Rock County should be exempt from the operations of this measure is not quite clear. In law a citizen of that county ought to stand as high as a citizen of any other county and be furnished the same protection. The fact that Rock county is added to the raising of tobacco which is not superior to the Havana article, and which when made into cigars is an excellent thing—to give away to an enemy—ought not to subject its people to the destructive energy of quack doctors."

Not satisfied with this little bit at Rock county, the Republican deals a heavier blow, in this wise: "In the past year or so that county has had an excess of murders, but this ought rather to make the protection of those who are left of more importance. It is not the duty of the Legislature to discriminate against that county merely to further the ambition of Racine and Waukesha county men who want to go to Congress just as soon as the Republican majority in Rock is reduced to a point where it will no longer insist on owning the representative." Since the ambitious men of Racine and Waukesha counties have killed Cock Robin, they will probably claim the Representatives two years hence, but Rock county will hold on to its big Republican majority all the same.

Still floundering in the mire, the Republican goes on with the discussion, as follows: "At this distance it is difficult to speak accurately of the work of the Rock county society, but the statistics show that the population of Rock county has decreased materially during the past five years—the period of the society's greatest prosperity. In the State at large there has been a healthy increase during this time, and there appears to be no good reason why Rock county should not also have grown in population. It is a delightful region of fine farms, broad prairies, good schools, base ball clubs, good society and all that makes life worth living. The Gazette can hardly be held responsible for the disappearance of all those whose absence makes the census list less proud."

After the compliment to our big farms, broad prairies, good school houses, ball clubs, and so on, the Republican concludes: "It is not unreasonable, therefore, to assume that the Rock county medical society has been giving clinics to students, whom it has graduated and does not want to see disturbed by this new measure. When a Milwaukee medical society wants legislation, it is compelled to send members to Madison to buy beer for the legislators; there is no good reason why the doctors of Rock county should be exempt from this, as they will be if their society is allowed to make the regulation which the Legislature makes for other parts of the State. To grant this exemption will be to encourage other strange demands from Rock. Eventually that county will

want to be exempt from the operations of State elections, and allowed to choose its own State officers. If Rock county is to be transformed into a sovereign State, let the pretense of tribute be dispensed with, and let her be recreated into a State by the usual process."

Now that the Milwaukee Republican has relieved its mind in regard to Rock county, the Gazette may as well say that there is no such a society as the "Rock County Medical Society," and that no amendment was ever offered to the quack bill exempting Rock county from the provisions of the proposed law.

WORK OF THE WIRES.

Only Sixty-Nine Lives were Lost in the Nico House Disaster.

The Thirtieth Day of the Fast—ing of Miss Hattie Deuel, of Iowa City.

She Considers it Her Religious Duty to Starve Herself to Death.

Death of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Stockman, of Oconomowoc.

The Estate of the Late Senator Carpenter Estimated at \$150,000 and no Will.

A Flashy Milwaukee Man Elopes with a Saloon Keeper's Wife.

Today's Doings in the Wisconsin Legislature.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

FROM MADISON.

Special to the Gazette.

ASSEMBLY.

MADISON, March 26.—In the Assembly there was nothing done of importance—no quorum.

SENATE.

The Senate passed bills to provide for the care of the chronic insane, and making railroad and insurance commissioners elective officers.

The oil bill substitute passed by a vote of 17 to 5.

THE IOWA FASTER.

She Considers it Her Religious Duty to Starve Herself to Death—She has Not Eaten for Thirty Days, and Expects Soon to Die.

IOWA CITY, March 25.—This is the 30th day of the fasting of Miss Hattie Deuel, and her case is attracting wide attention. As to the genuineness of the claim that she has not eaten anything for a month and has not spoken a word in three years, there is no question in this city. Her friends, who see her slowly but surely wasting away, have used all the means in their power to persuade her to take nourishment. A Tribune representative visited her to-day and investigated the facts of the fast. He found her lying in a bed perfectly conscious, but unable from exhaustion, to communicate with any one, even by the method she has heretofore used,—that of moving her hands to have this or that done. Her only movement was to point upwards, indicating, as her friends interpreted, that she expected soon to die. Miss Deuel has been an invalid for a number of years, but seven months ago she rallied, and regaining an appetite, ate heartily, but would not talk, writing on a slate that it hurt her head to speak, and that she considered it her religious duty to keep silent for six months she gained in strength, and then, informing her friends that God had desired her to fast, she refused food, and has since subsisted on water, which until to-day she drank warm.

The greatest wonder is manifested by physicians that after having been an invalid for years, she had lived so long without eating. Her condition indicates that she will excel Tanner's forty-day fast. Her brother-in-law, Dr. Aylesworth, and other physicians are in attendance upon her, and are greatly distressed. Food has been placed near her, and every opportunity has been given her to obtain food unnoticed, but all to no purpose. The case baffles the physicians, and curiosity is great to see her.

MR. AND MRS. STOCKMAN.

OCOMOWOC, March 25.—Mr. and Mrs. John M. Stockman, two old and well-known settlers of the town of Mukwonago, died at their residence Tuesday. It seems Mrs. S. was not in good health, and her husband died suddenly with neuralgia of the heart. The shock put an end to his wife's life. They had been married fifty-two years, having come here in 1829 from St. Lawrence county, New York.

ELOPEMENT.

MILWAUKEE, March 25.—James Harper, a flashy young man, who is known among the fair sex as the dangerous boarder, has crowned an eventful career by eloping with the wife of Arnold Graff, a South Side saloon keeper. They carried away about \$500 in money and valuables, and are supposed to be in Chicago.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

BELOIT, March 25.—Major Powell, Director of the United States Geological Survey, has appointed Professor T. C. Chamberlin, of Beloit College, to take

charge during the coming year of the investigation of the great moraine, extending from the British Possessions through Dakota and to the Atlantic ocean. The professor will spend July, August, and September in the field personally attending to the work, and render his report in the winter. This special branch of geological investigation is one to which he has given much attention, and in which he is an acknowledged authority.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE.

BELOIT, March 25.—The first train through over the southwestern branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad since last week Saturday, passed through here to-day. The Wisconsin division of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, between Harvard and Janesville, is not yet open. Trains for Janesville and the north, come through Beloit and cross over by the Afton branch.

ASSASSINATED.

FORT DAVIS, Texas, March 25.—A letter from Captain Smith, U. S. A., dated Presidio, Texas, March 23, says: "Moses Kelly, a wealthy merchant and ranchero on both sides of the Rio Grande, was assassinated last night by John Fabres. The particulars are not known."

THE OPERA HOUSE HORROR.

LONDON, March 25.—The American Consul at Nice telegraphs as follows: "Sixty-nine lives were lost by the Opera house fire. No Americans or English were among the victims. Public interment will take place to-day. The stores are closed."

CARPENTER'S ESTATE.

MILWAUKEE, March 25.—It is estimated that the estate of the late Senator Carpenter is from \$130,000 to \$150,000. As he left no will, Mrs. Carpenter has retained Judge Black to conduct his affairs in probate.

A STRANGE STORY.

I have a strange, almost incredible, story to tell of an experience of my own fearful night in the woods. Imagination had nothing to do in it, for I am a backwoodsman's daughter, accustomed to the wild sounds of the forest, the loneliness and all that is terrifying to a novice.

My father was a good man, serving God after his own simple fashion, seeing Him and loving Him in His works. I have heard him hold forth on the providence of the Creator, and how He made the little critter starve in the cold season, if it hadn't used its little tail for building its house and then filling it with food in time! I have heard him tell of the caribou: "Look at that too," he would say, "and at the moose. Now the caribou has to travel a matter of twenty miles for his dinner, for he's a hairy chile, and only eats long grass and the leaves of the trees—so God gave him snow shoes as good as any Injun could make 'em, to skim over the ice crust—while the big heavy moose there sinks right in. His dinner is close at hand. He could live for months on an acre lot!" He would speak of the loon and its adaptation in every way to its watery home—always ending and talking of the Creator's wisdom.

"All God's work is 'pon honor: there's no half way with Him!"

I was the only one left of ten children. My father when mourning over the missing ones, would never complain, but would only say: "They're better off! Why! if you can't trust the little children that don't know what's wrong doing, is and don't know the meaning of sin, then there ain't no chance for us men." And so he lived his quiet life—his heart beating close to nature's heart, and his soul unconsciously seeking and finding nature's God.

My mother must have been beautiful in her youth. She was a *lorette Canadienne*, and her bright French eyes were always looking over many a hard trial in her life of frequent deprivations. One great, overshadowing sorrow of her life was the unaccountable disappearance of her little year old daughter, her only beautiful child—the one in her own image, whom from the first she loved with a peculiar tenderness.

The child had been left alone in her little birch bark crib for a short half hour, while mother was busy at the spring, a mile from home, in the midst of the woods. A little 6-year-old, was off in the canoe with my father, as a treat for having been especially good the day before. Father and I had had a splendid time—we always did when we went away together—and, our canoe full of trout, we were coming gayly home, toward evening, when a cold chill fell on our happiness, and my child's heart felt a strange thrill as I read a sudden anxiety in my father's face, whose every change I knew. His quick ear had caught the sound of my mother's voice, and, after a while, I, too, could hear a hopeless moaning, a dreadful heart-broken sound. We found mother kneeling on the floor, her head leaning on the crib, and moaning as if that could not be comforted. The baby was gone. How or where we could not tell—we never knew. Weeks were spent in searching for her, and, at length, to save mother's reason, father forced her to leave the pretty log cabin in the woods by the lake, where this last sorrow had come upon her, and we went to Montreal.

There we lived quietly for years during the winter time. The nuns of the great convent of the Gray Sisters took charge of my education. Mother and I had neat little rooms in the French quarter, while father went off moose hunting for weary months; but the summer time we always spent with him. He would choose lovely spots for our summer campments, but never on the site of the log cabin deserted after the baby's loss, until the summer of my 19th year. Then a great desire took possession of my mother to go once more to the old home. She had been very delicate that winter, and my great, rough father denied her nothing. I shudder when I think of that beautiful, dreful face now—it seems as though our evil fate hovered about it. All the anguish I ever knew centers there.

We passed one peaceful month together, disturbed only by distant rumors of the diphtheria, a scourge which seemed to be striding along from village to village, first on the river, then nearer us on the great lake; but we never thought of its touching us, until one miserable night when father came home, languid and feverish, from one of his numerous expeditions, and read in his face that the ghostly finger of the scourge had set its mark upon him. After the second day of anxiety about father, all strength seemed to desert my delicate little mother. From the first she had despaired about him, and now I saw that, if father's life was taken, I should have to part with him both.

Her life would die with his, for sorrow forges stronger bonds even than joy, and he always supporting her, that he had come to love her life. She could not exist alone.

I struggled hard to hand, and sick at heart, against what I felt to be an inexorable fate, and on the afternoon of the eighth day I found myself alone and almost despairing, save for the thought of the happiness of the two I had loved best in the world.

The sunset came, as I sat by the lake-side, flooding my desolated world with a heavenly glory, like a sign from them to me of their new found joy.

The stars had come out before I ventured to return to the worse than deserted house. I could not hope for help from any neighbor until I sought it myself the next day, and I had to look forward to a night—how horrible I did not foresee, or I could not have endured it. What followed I could scarcely meet myself, if it did not bear on my hand a tangible proof of it in a well defined scar, and, even now, I could not bear to write of that night's experience had not my children's laughter and loving husband's care long since banished all unnatural gloom from my life.

While I had been sitting alone on the lake shore, toward the evening, I had heard a distant shot; it scarcely roused me. A sportsman, I thought, had wandered from his campment on the opposite shore, had seen some game in our wild woods, killed it, and his canoe had long since carried him away. In the gathering darkness I groped my way back through the familiar little path that reached my own door. I alone should pass the threshold in the future; their feet were still, the busy feet that had so often followed me, and had ever been near me! I was to go on my rugged path alone! Heart sick and overcome, I stopped at the door, and leaning my head against it, sobbed in uncontrollable despair. Tired out at length, I had grown quiet, and was just about to lift the latch, when a faint moan, as of an animal in pain, and close to me, startled me; then a death-like silence reigned.

I knew I had not been mistaken. I felt that I must forget myself and help the poor creature in distress. "It is very good for strength to know that some needs you to be strong." No longer hesitating, I hurried into the little cabin, struck a light, and went in the direction whence the moan had reached my ears. I thought of the shot I had heard. It was quite possible a poor, wounded animal was lying in the bushes. Yet I could not now see its skin—mistakenly a fawn—spotted dun-color. It lay quite still—perhaps that moan had been its dying gasp—and so I came quite close to it, leaned over, and, paralyzed with horror, saw my mother's face, only young and very beautiful, as she must have looked when a girl. Deathly pale, dead, motionless, she lay—clothed in fawn skin. Just then she stirred; it was not death. All wonder ceased with me, every feeling died before the thought that this being, whatever, whoever she was might be saved to life.

I dragged her the few steps into the house, laid her on my henlock boughs, untouched by me since the sickness visited us. Then I found a wound in the poor creature's side and bound it up, bathed her head, and, in the quiet now again I felt startled at seeing my mother's image, young and fair, before me, and when at length her great eyes opened, I felt it must be that sister lost to me till now, and sent back in this sad hour to take my mother's place. I leaped forward in an excess of tenderness to come home, when a look of fright, an animal-like, wild terror took possession of her face, and a low sort of snarl broke from her human lips.

The start she gave caused a fresh flow of blood; dimness passed over her eyes. Again I stammered the wound, and prepared nourishment in case she waked. I leaped in these ways for further speculation, only with a strange weight at my heart and weariness of body, suddenly I felt the gleam of eyes watching me. Such strange eyes! No human expression about them; a stealthy look in them now. Gently as I could I approached her side. She trembled and tried to hide her head when I offered her my carefully prepared food. I moved away and studiously avoided any appearance of watching her. Yet I was intensely conscious of her every movement. I could see her eyeing eagerly with a wretched famished look a raw venison steak that had been forgotten and lay on the table close beside her. Suddenly, like a beast of prey, her feeble hand stole toward it, and in a moment she had torn it in pieces and devoured it.

Horror filled my heart. Could this creature be human? I sat still in the corner, where, myself unseen, I could watch and restrain her if necessary, and soon—weakness overcoming her—after this last effort she lay tossing in an uneasy sleep.

Oh! I was so weary and so very lonely! The dreadful night was almost at an end. I went to her side, threw myself on the bed beside her, and put my arms about her neck. Again her wonderful eyes opened full in my face. I fixed them with my own. I caressed her, called her by endearing names of old. I besought her to be good and to love me. I told her she was my own, the only creature left for me to love and care for! One short second it seemed as if a soul looked out of her glorious, deer-like eyes, then, with a groan, as if she gave the struggle over, and with that low, fearful growl again, she fastened her white teeth in my hand. Shrieking with pain I fainted. When I came to myself dawn was struggling in at the window; leaf shadows flickered on the floor. Fearful pain in my hand aroused me at length and a consuming thirst drove me to the woods toward the spring to allay it.

I struggled through the underbrush and there close to the water discerned a confused mass. There lay my sister dead, her head allowed on a wild-cat of the woods, shot by the same hand that had wounded her fatally.

To Men Pecked Husbands.

We recommend thoroughly steam boat trips. To those who are tired of their wives, For 'tis better to sail to death at once, Than to pass in hot war with your lives; And if you change your mind the best; And for scalds or burns is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Sold by A. J. Roberts and Croft & Sherer.

An Anecdote of Poe.

"Johnny Bouquet" in New York Tribune.] Mr. George H. Boker gave me an anecdote of Poe, which I never heard before, and perhaps recollect imperfectly. One day Mr. Boker was sitting at a book-seller's, who also published a serial, when Poe came in. It shabby he was generally genteel, and had the inherent look of a man of the world out of place and ostracized, yet with a compensating pride in his sense of finer intellect. After some little while, he said to the publisher, "Lend me ten dollars." "I can't do it," he said. "I have made up my mind not to lend any more." "Well," said Poe, "will you give me ten dollars for a poem?" "Yes, I will be glad to do that," Poe sat down and almost without hesitation wrote of some elegant lines in its verbiage, tender in its feeling. He handed it over to the publisher, who paid the money. "This sonnet," said Mr. Boker, "he had no doubt written before in his mind, at least—perhaps had written it on paper; and the apparent composition of it in our presence was merely an act of copying."

When Jackson was President, Jimmy O'Neil, the Irish door keeper of the White House, was a marked character. He had his foibles, which often offended the fastidiousness of the President's nephew and secretary, Major Donelson, who caused his dismissal on an average of about once a week. But on appeal to the higher court the verdict was always reversed by the good nature of the old General. Once, however, Jimmy was guilty of some defiant attitude, and being summoned before the President himself, and thus addressed: "Jimmy, I have borne with you for years in spite of all complaints, but this goes beyond my powers of endurance." "And do you believe the story?" asked Jimmy. "Certainly," said the General. "I have just heard it from two Senators." "Faith," retorted Jimmy, "I believed all that twenty Senators say about you it's little I'd think you was fit to be President." "Pshaw, Jimmy," concluded the General, "clear out, and go back to your duty, but be careful hereafter." Jimmy not only retained his place to the close of Jackson's Presidential term, but accompanied him to the Hermitage, and was with him to the day of his death.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

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Hanchett & Sheldon.

We will, about April 1st, remove our entire stock of Hardware, Stoves, Iron and Wood Stock, to the large double store formerly occupied by McKey & Bro. We shall also be in the field with a full line of Farm Machinery, including McCormick's entire productions; Estley's Twine Binders, Triumph Reapers, Standard and Clipper Mowers, Superior Drills and Seeders, Key-stone and Barlow Corn Planters, Standard and Acme Riding Cultivators, Norwegian, Case, Garden City and Grand DeTour Plows, Corbin Disc Harrow, Keystone and Sandwich Corn Shellers, Thomas & Hollingsworth Sulky Hay Rakes, Tauff Hay Loader, Harvard Hay Carrier, Double and Single Harpoon Hay Forks, Minnesota Chief Threshers, &c., &c. Mr. K. W. Bemis will take charge of the machinery department.

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President Diaz has signed contracts with two American companies for international lines, one to the Texas frontier and one with branches to the Pacific, but Congressional action is still needed to validate either or both.

The contracts were signed by President Diaz under the act of June 1, 1880, whereby the Mexican Congress empowered the Executive to grant definite charters for railway construction. The scheme of the system embraces, first, the completion of an interoceanic line from the Gulf of Mexico across the central portion of the country from Vera Cruz, via the Capital City of Mexico, to the Pacific coast; and second, an international line opening the channels of commerce by rail communication between that country and the United States. The companies to which the concessions have been made are the Mexican Central Railroad Company, a corporation organized under a charter from the State of Massachusetts, and the National Mexican Railway Construction Company, a corporation made up of the Sullivan-Palmer party, which has hitherto been connected with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. The stockholders of the Mexican Central Company are capitalists of Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Cincinnati. Thomas Nickerson, of Boston, is President. He is now the President of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, and is known as the late President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road. Mr. Rudolph Fink, who is a younger brother of Pool-Commissioner Albert Fink, and was lately General Manager of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, has been appointed General Manager of the company, and left to assume charge of the work of construction by the steamer City of Washington for Vera Cruz.

The Mexican Central Company has been engaged during the past six months in constructing its line of road from the City of Mexico northward to the City of Leon, a distance of 262 miles. Until the new law was promulgated this line was the extent to which the company had a right to build. The work is now well forward. About thirty-five miles from Selaya to Salamanca, in operation, and the section extending from the City of Mexico to a distance of about thirty miles is expected to be opened about November 27. On November 30 Diaz retires from the Presidency, and every effort is being made to have the section ready for a formal inauguration by him before that date.

The new concessions gives the Mexican Central Company the right to extend its line from Leon to El Paso del Norte on the Rio Grande frontier of New Mexico, where it will meet with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, the Southern Pacific of California, the Texas Pacific, the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio, and the San Antonio, New Orleans & Gulf Coast, and the Port of Guaymas in the Mexican State of the same name on the Gulf of California. The company is also authorized by this law to construct a line to the Port of Mazatlan on the Pacific Coast, in the State of Sinaloa, from any convenient point on its line from the City of Mexico between the cities of Leon and Aguascalientes, passing through the city of Guadalajara. The total mileage thus authorized is estimated to be about 1,400 miles. The mountain ranges of Mexico extend the length of the country north and south. The north-south line is estimated to cost \$11,000 per mile, but the sea-coast branch will be very expensive at the mountain passes.

A subsidy of \$9,500 per kilometre is granted by the concession to the company. It is payable from six per cent. of the entire Custom House receipts of the Mexican Government by means of Government certificates. All importers are compelled by the terms of the law to use these certificates in the payment of their duties, to the extent of six per cent. of the payment, under penalty of twice that per cent. in cash. For instance, if the duty is \$100, then \$6 must be paid in certificates or \$106 will be exacted. The road from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, which is owned by an English Company, was subsidized in a similar way, and thus far it has been assisted by the Mexican Government to the extent of about \$13,000,000. The lines of the company will all be of the standard gauge.

To the National Mexican Railway Construction Company (the Sullivan-Palmer party incorporated) another concession grants the privilege of building a road from the City of Mexico to the Pacific coast at the port of Manzanilla, passing through the cities of Toluca, Morelia and Zamora. To aid this line a subsidy of \$7,000 per kilometre, equivalent to about \$11,200 per mile, is granted. The same company is also granted the right to build a road from a point on the above-mentioned line in the State of Michoacan, west of the City of Mexico, northward through the Cities of Oaxaca, San Luis Potosi, Saltillo and Monterey to a convenient point on the Texas frontier between Laredo and Eagle Pass on the Rio Grande, where a connection is expected with the International & Great Northern Railroad, now constructing the extension of its line south of Antonio, and with a probable branch from the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Road in its extension to El Paso for a connection with the Southern Pacific, Mexican Central, Sonora, and other roads. The subsidy to this line is fixed at \$6,500 per kilometre. All the subsidies to this company are payable from the customs receipts in a manner similar to that provided in the case of the Mexican Central Company, but because the lines are to be narrow-gauge, only to the extent of four per cent. thereof. — N. Y. World.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.
The following statement of William J. Conklin, of Somerville, Mass., is so remarkable that we beg to ask for its attention of our readers. He says: "In the fall of 1876, I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I soon began to lose my appetite and flesh. I was so weak at one time that I could not leave my bed. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the City Hospital. While there the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I expended over a hundred dollars in doctors and medicines. I was so far gone at one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I laughed at my friends, thinking that my case was incurable, but I got a bottle to satisfy them, when, to my surprise and gratification, I commenced to feel better. My hope, once dead, began to revive, and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have the past three years. "I write this hoping you will publish it, so that every one afflicted with diseased lungs will be induced to take Dr.

FOR SALE!
At Gazette Counting Room,
A Beckford Knitting Machine
Which will be sold at a bargain

WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I have taken two bottles, and can positively say that it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness. My cough has almost entirely disappeared, and I shall soon be able to go to work." Sold by druggists. 1

Cool Custer.

Men can counterfeit sorrow, sympathy, anger, friendship, enthusiasm and fear, but when it comes to counterfeiting bravery that's another thing. Let a regiment be drawn up in line of battle, and while one would look in vain for skulkers he would see plenty of quivering chins and white faces, and that, too, among officers. Under the influence of fear more than one Colonel has abandoned his regiment and more than one Brigadier-General has lost his reputation. Fear of death is not cowardice. Men grew pale and trembled at the roar of battle, and yet the knowledge of certain death would not have made them take a backward step.

Perhaps one man in a thousand is born without fear—absolutely careless of everything which makes other men afraid. Custer was such a man. In being brave and reckless he was only natural. Of the cavalry officers, Killpatrick, as some think, would have died sooner than exhibit fear, but it was moral courage that held him to the line. So with Torbert and many others while they had to "brace up" under fire. Custer was the same in a fight as on dress-parade—cool, good-natured, confident and close observing. The "ping" of a bullet had no more significance to him than the hum of a bee, and he relied on his own efforts to get him out of a tight fix.

Soon after Custer's brigade went into the Shenandoah Valley a raw-boned recruit came down to one of the companies, and next day his regiment had a fight. The recruit stood his ground first rate for an hour and then inquired of a comrade:

"Say, have we licked 'em yet?"

"No, not yet," was the reply.

"And they haven't licked us, either?"

"No."

"You remember I only got here yesterday; and I don't know much about this business," continued the recruit.

"How shall I know when we are licked?"

"Watch Custer's face," was the reply; "when you see him turn pale you want to quit fighting and go to running."

General Custer would sit on his horse and write orders and overlook movements with bullets flying all about him, and it is not on record that any one ever saw him dodge. When a horse was killed under him he was greatly surprised, seeming to have forgotten the fact that missiles of death were flying about. His seeming recklessness and abandon in the face of the enemy made him the successful leader that he was. His narrow escapes made his men argue that he who rode straight at the enemy ran no more risks than one held in reserve, and before Custer left the Michigan brigade to become a division commander he had 4,000 men who would follow him upon a belching battery as soon as against demoralized infantry. — Detroit Free Press.

Wary of Life.

How many a man has jumped into the river, When all 't was that ailed him was a disordered liver, If he only had known that Spring Blossom would save, He never would have filled a suicides grave.

Prices: \$1.50, and trial bottles 10c. Sold by A. J. Roberts, and Croft & Sherer.

Dental Trouble of Horses.

A Hartford, Conn., paper says: Dr. Cressy, veterinary surgeon, has on exhibition in his office, at Wheaton's stables, the skull of a horse, which illustrates the sufferings these animals have at times from their teeth. The skull was obtained at Pelham, Mass., and given to Dr. Cressy when he was a professor in the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. The animal, which was sixteen years old, died from starvation, being unable to chew his food in consequence of an ulcerated tooth. This was the first upper grinder tooth. The ulceration had created a denigrum tumor. Over it was a spongy enlargement of the exterior of the superior maxillary bone, while on the interior, within the nostril, is now visible the remains of an abscess which formed and nearly filled the nasal cavity. There was a fistulous opening from the root of the tooth into the nasal sac referred to. This abscess interfered with respiration and caused a discharge resembling that of glanders, for which it is often mistaken. The exterior enlargement of the bone in marked contrast with the natural shape of the opposite side, and was mistaken for "big head," or scientifically, *osteo-parosis* which is usually incurable. In reality the only trouble was an ulcerated tooth, which might have been remedied by dental work. This would have enabled the horse to eat and preserve his life.

A curious instance of this "mistaking tooth trouble for 'big head'" recently occurred in New York. The famous Trotter, Prospero, valued at \$20,000, was reported by the veterinary surgeons to be effected with "big head" and they recommended that he be killed as his recovery was impossible. Another surgeon, hearing of the case, telegraphed asking that the killing be delayed. He came, examined the horse and extracted two ulcerated teeth. Prospero resumed eating and is alive to-day.

In the skull referred to, the tooth opposite the ulcerated one attained a growth of one and one-fourth inches beyond its natural length, and the third upper right molar is an inch too long, owing to the destruction of the corresponding tooth on the lower jaw, whose structure was weak, it being a crowded and irregular tooth. Dr. Cressy states that tooth troubles with horses are not uncommon, and they suffer severely. Toothache is responsible in many cases for cribbing. An indication is the failure of the horse to feed, or to chew on one side. Dr. Cressy's practice is, when a horse is "off his feed," to examine his teeth thoroughly, provided there are no indications of fever and colic. The skull is given a curiosity, and the suggestions quite a worthy consideration of owners of horses.

"To Be, Or Not to Be."

"To be, or not to be," that is the question, whether to suffer from a diseased system and continuous impurities of our blood, or to take Spring Blossom and become a welcome and respectable member of society. Prices: \$1.50, and trial bottles 10c.

Sold by A. J. Roberts and Croft & Sherer.

FOR SALE!

At Gazette Counting Room,
A Beckford Knitting Machine

Which will be sold at a bargain

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENTLEMEN

We invite your inspection of

our Spring Stock of Woolens,

which is now complete and ready

for display in our Model Merchant

Tailoring Department. With an

abundance of room and light, a

large and well selected stock, a

first class Cutter, and the best

of workmen, we feel confident

of our ability to give better value

than can be procured elsewhere

where in this vicinity.

All goods marked in plain figures

and positively no deviation.

Respectfully,

M. C. SMITH & SON.

42nd St. N. Y.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

E. T. FOOTE,

THE CLOTHIER,

Has already received several in-

voices of

READY

MADE

SPRING

CLOTHING!

Made up in the latest style, and

of good material

The Custom Department, too,

has been kept unusually busy,

right through what is generally

the dull season, which shows

that the public appreciate the

skill and enterprise shown

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JANESVILLE BUSINESS DIRECTORY!

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

H. W. BATHORN.
RIVER ST., - JANESVILLE.
General Blacksmithing. Horse Shoeing a Specialty. Repairing of all kinds on short notice and warranted. Prices as low as the lowest. Shop on River street, in rear of First National Bank. Monday.

CARRIAGE PAINTING.
J. B. LAURANCE.
Would respectfully call attention to his extensive Painting Rooms on Bluff Street, in the rear of Hodge & Buchholz' shop, where he is prepared to do a superior class Carriage and Artistic Painting of all descriptions. Give him a call. Monday.

HARNESS, BLANKETS, Etc.

JAMES A. FATHERS.
(SUCCESSOR TO CHAS. H. FAYNE.)
Cor. Court and Main St., - Janesville, Wis.
Manufacturer and dealer in Light and Heavy Harness, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Whips, Brushes, Combs, etc. Also a good assortment of Trunks, Valises and Ladies' Satchels. The best kind of Harness this always on hand. Give me a call. A good square deal guaranteed. Try my Carriage Top Harness; it makes old tops as good as when new. Monday.

W. M. SADDLER.
EAST MILWAUKEE ST., - JANESVILLE.
A Large Stock of First Class Harness and Trunks on Hand at Bottom Prices.

GAS AND STEAM FITTING.
GEO. T. PRICHARD & CO.
NO. 46 NORTH MAIN ST., - JANESVILLE.
(Next door to Gazette Office.)
Gas, Steam and Water Pipe Fitting. Dealers in Pumps and Cylinders. Gas Fixtures, Pipe, Rubber Hose, and all kinds of Fittings for Gas, Steam and Water Works. All work in the above line done on reasonable terms. Monday.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
Q. O. SUTHERLAND, M. D.
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office and Residence No. 3 Franklin Street, (Opposite Court House Block).
HOURS - 7 to 9 A. M.; 12 to 2 P. M. and 5 to 7 P. M.

MYERS HOUSE LIVERY.

C. W. JACKMAN, Proprietor.
EAST MILWAUKEE ST., - JANESVILLE.
Myers' New Barn.
Horse and Carriage for Funerals a Specialty.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

HOLM & KENT.
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters.
Preserving, Graining and Paper Hanging, specialties. Refer by permission to Messrs. Wm. Cannon, David Johnson, B. F. Crockett, Frank Cook, Dr. Geo. H. McHenry, and E. W. Weston & Co. Shop over Chas. Dutton's grocery, West Milwaukee Street. Leave orders with E. W. Weston & Co. Monday.

H. H. BLANCHARD'S.
Law, Collection, Real Estate and Loan Office.
Regular Office Hours 9 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 P. M. to 6 P. M.
Wanted for collection all notes, bills, accounts and judgments considered good, bad or indifferent, and for foreclosure of all mortgages due or past due at his office, on Main Street, over St. Smith & Son's Clothing Store, Janesville, Wisconsin. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Monday.

HAIR GOODS.
MRS. W. M. SADDLER.
EAST MILWAUKEE ST., - JANESVILLE.
(Opposite House Block).
Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies' Hair Nets and all kinds of Human Hair Goods.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Invalids who have lost but are recovering vital stamina, declare in grateful terms their appreciation of the merits as a tonic of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only does it impart strength to the weak, it corrects an irregular acid state of the stomach, makes the bowels act as proper intervals, gives ease to those who suffer from rheumatic and kidney troubles, and conquers all as well as prevents fever and ague. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHARON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Katharon.

R. C. YEOMANS
Franklin street, Corner Exchange Square, Janesville, Wis.

DEALER IN
Wind-Mill, Garden and Set Length Force Pumps, Pipe, Fittings, Drive Pumps, Deep and Shallow Well Cylinders.

Gas and Steam Fitting Goods!
Rubber Hose, Sheet Rubber, Engine Trimming, Rubber Hose, Valve Valves, Lead Pipe, Packing, Etc.

Steam, Gas and Water Pipe Fitting a Specialty.
Deep and Shallow Well Repairing. Estimates given and Contracts Taken on Work at a Distance. All Work Personally Attended to. Monday.

BLANK DEEDS AND MORTGAGES
FOR SALE AT THE
Gazette Printing Room.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1881.

Post-Office-Summer Time Table.
The mails arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:
Chicago and Way..... 1:30 P. M.
Madison and Milwaukee..... 7:30 A. M.
Chicago Through, Night via Milwaukee..... 7:30 A. M.
Green Bay and Way..... 7:30 A. M.
Madison and Way..... 7:30 A. M.
Milwaukee and Way..... 7:30 A. M.

OVER-LAND MAILS ARRIVE.
Center and Lehigh, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays..... 12:30 P. M.
Emerald Grove, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays..... 12:30 P. M.
East Troy, via Johnston, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays..... 12:30 P. M.
Beloit stage..... 11:30 A. M.

Mails close at the Janesville Post Office as follows:
Madison and Milwaukee..... 8:30 P. M.
Chicago Through, Night via Milton Junction..... 8:30 P. M.
Chicago and Way..... 8:30 P. M.
All points East, West and South of Chicago..... 8:30 P. M.
All points East, West and South of Chicago via Milton Junction..... 8:30 P. M.
Green Bay and Way..... 8:30 P. M.
Madison and Way..... 8:30 P. M.
Milwaukee and Way..... 8:30 P. M.

OVER-LAND MAILS CLOSE.
Center and Lehigh, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays..... 2:30 P. M.
East Troy, via Rock Prairie, Johnston and Johnston, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays..... 2:30 P. M.
Belmont, daily at 2:30 P. M.
Emerald Grove and Beloit, daily at 2:30 P. M.
Beloit stage, Tuesdays and Saturdays at 2:30 P. M.

POST-OFFICE HOURS.
Daily from 8:30 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. On Sundays from 12:30 to 1:30 P. M. Money order and Registered Letter Department open from 8:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. and from 1:30 to 5:30 P. M., except during the distribution of the mails. Stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards and Wrappers for sale at East front window from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. On Saturdays only, a through pouch from Chicago is received on the Fond du Lac train; and on Monday morning only, a through pouch is made up and forwarded to Chicago on the 7 o'clock train.

By reading this table carefully, the public can post themselves thoroughly upon the arrival and departure of all the mails, and thus avoid much inconvenience to themselves.
H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

Road Building and Repairing.
How to properly construct, or even repair, a road in the best manner, is understood by comparatively few, who have charge of the roads, at the public expense. No class suffer more from bad roads than farmers, consequently no class are more interested in the proper construction and repair of roads than they are.

In laying out new roads, it is usually, but not always, best to go straight; it is sometimes better to curve around a hill than to go directly over it, and it does not always disprove the old adage to illustrate, it is just as near for a fly to travel the length of the handle of a pail when it lies horizontal around the pail, as when it stands up and passes directly over the pail; on the same principle a road built level around the base of a hill, may be as near as one built directly over the top of the hill; while the saving of strength to draw a load around the hill, would be such as to make every one prefer it, to one on a direct line over the hill; in fact, the level curve would be preferred, by most of us, though the distance be twice as great.

In building new roads, it is poor economy to half build them and make no provision for drainage; yet many of the new roads, built by towns, are put out by contract to the lowest bidder and constructed in the cheapest manner possible; usually making no provision for underdrainage through wet places. To make a good road it is just as necessary to have good drainage as it is to make good grass land of a meadow. Roads that cross places where the soil is soft, can never be made good until a firm foundation is constructed and the water drained so as not to settle immediately under the road. Rocks, covered with six inches to a foot of gravel make a good road; the rocks should reach enough above the mud to permit the water to pass between the mud and the gravel. A road thus constructed will keep in good condition at all seasons of the year.

Roads over which but little travel passes may be repaired by plowing out the gutters, changing the center of the road; but public thoroughfares where the travel is large should never be repaired in this way. The gravel put on such roads is ground to dust by the numerous heavy loads that pass over it; this dust is but little better than mud to repair roads with, therefore what washes into the gutters should be carted off to be used in the compost heap, for which purpose it makes an excellent material.

Many towns find it for their interest to cover roads, over which the travel is large, with crushed stones; though the first cost is heavy it is believed to pay enough longer to pay the additional expense. The system adopted by many towns for repairing roads is a very expensive one, and one which keeps the roads in a very unsatisfactory condition. The old method of repairing them with a labor tax is yet followed in many towns; this is very unjust to those who pay their tax in money, because it has been found that a money tax, of the same amount, will accomplish a third more than a labor tax. Another mistake is made by many towns by dividing the towns into small districts and electing a large number of surveyors, by so doing many incompetent men are chosen who often worse than waste the money by repairing the roads in such manner that their successor has to expend a large sum to put the road in a good passable condition.

The management of the roads like the management of a manufactory, should be under the direction of one competent but also as permanent as possible; to change every year or even every three years, makes a great waste, for it requires several years of experience to learn just what method is best for every piece of road; and it frequently requires a number of years to carry out contemplated improvements. If continual changes are made, no extended system of improvements can be carried out; if any are commenced the new surveyor will usually entirely ignore them and commence quite a different system; thus a vast amount of money is wasted in the repair of the public roads.

We know that it is very difficult to find the right man to superintend the construction and repair of the town roads, but when a town finds one, they should give him charge of the roads as long as he does the work faithfully; by so doing a large amount of money would be saved and a great improvement would be made in the roads. - Massachusetts Ploughman.

Michael Durkinberger, 406 Broadway, Lessee of the E. Side Ball game, says he has secured a Colebrook Oil for sprains and contusions sustained by ball playing, and considers it invaluable, in one instance where his thumb was severely sprained a steady application of it cured him in less than 3 days. For sale by A. J. Roberts and Craft & Sherer.

There was a notable gathering at Farmington, Mass., recently, when Dexter Hemenway, 86 years old, was visited by his six brothers. Mr. Hemenway played a bass-viol in the Baptist Church for thirty years without missing a Sunday. He and his six brothers count up 511 years between them.

Premature Loss of the Hair nowadays may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCAINE. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay; it promotes a healthy and vigorous growth, and it is at the same time unexcelled as a soft and glossy dressing for the hair.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS are the best, strongest and most healthful. Sold everywhere.

MISCELLANEOUS.

-New Zealand women do not greet each other by kissing-they rub noses.

-At a wedding which took place at Port Byron, N. Y., recently, the bride was eighty-one years old and the groom was twelve years younger.

-An hour's conversation was easily carried on between Albany and Lyons, N. Y., a distance of two hundred and seven miles, by means of the telephone, recently.

-Red is the popular color of Saratoga; old-fashioned "Turkey red," such as was once used for window curtains, being as conspicuous as a burning building in the solemn night.

-One young gentleman at Saratoga has fifty suits of clothes and neckties enough to drive the other fellows frantic. He makes it a point to show each suit at least once during the season.

-A bronze statue of Kamehameha, the first king of the Sandwich Islands, the work of Thomas R. Gould, the American sculptor of Florence, has just been cast at a foundry in Paris.

-Middleton, Conn., is talking about the marriage of B. A. Rich, a New Yorker, to a pretty servant girl who waited on the table where Mr. Rich boarded when he was pursuing his studies at Wesleyan University.

-The taxes levied directly on the soil in Italy amount to \$40,000,000 being at the rate of \$1.60 for every acre of cultivated land. The land is so heavily mortgaged that the sum total of these incumbrances amounts to \$2,250,000,000.

-Two bold Canadians have published in the Welland (Ont.) Telegraph, a proposition to go through the whirlpool rapids of the Niagara River, from the Falls to Lake Ontario, for \$1,000, using an open Hudson Bay canoe. The famous Maid of the Mist is the only boat that was ever known to pass the rapids.

-Miss Julia Wilson, the young lady who played the part of the Little Wait in "Joshua Whitcomb," has been kindly remembered in the will of her grandfather, William Wilson, who died recently. The will places her in possession of \$12,000 as soon as she becomes of age, the interest on that sum to be applied to her benefit until then by the executor, Alvah Wilson.

-Of late years many members of both houses of Congress have used stamps for franking upon which were put fac-similes of their signatures. By this device a clerk could frank a thousand documents at very little expense either of time or labor. Now the Postmaster-General has decided that no matter can be franked unless it bears a genuine signature.

"Medical Lake" is the name of a resort near Spokane Falls, Washington Territory, which is being visited this season by Pacific coast people. The lake is nearly round, being a mile and a half long and over a mile wide, and is sheltered on all sides by immense forests of pine and fir. The water is clear, of a dark color and so buoyant that it will sustain the weight of a man without any exertions whatever. There is no animal life in the lake except a species of jelly-fish. Ordinary trout or any other kind of fish die immediately upon being placed in the water.

A fighting clergyman lives at Media, Pa., as a certain thief can testify. His name is B. F. String, and he is the pastor of a Methodist church at that place. The thief entered the house through the cellar window, lighted a candle and then entered the kitchen. He then exchanged the candle for a coal-oil lamp, dressed himself in a sheet by cutting holes in it for his head and arms, and thus arrayed went to the bedside of Mr. String. Holding the lamp in one hand and a knife in the other, he tried to soothe Mr. String by saying: "We don't want to commit any violence," but Mr. String sprang from his bed, attacked the thief and drove him from the house.

One of the most striking objects seen upon approaching Paris is the dome of the Hotel des Invalides which glows in the sunshine like a ball of gold. During Napoleon's reign, when it was reported to him that an ominous disaster prevailed among the Parisians, "Go," said the Emperor, "and dig the dome of the Invalides." It was done and the people forgot the tyranny of the Government in their admiration for the new wonder. The gilded dome is a monument to Napoleon's knowledge of French character.

The modesty and honesty of Japanese beggars are worthy the imitation of their profession all the world over. To save themselves the trouble of answering the calls of mendicants, the shopkeepers of Japan hang copper coins by strings on nails in front of their shops and when a beggar comes that way he takes one, and only one. He never abuses the merchant's generosity by taking two or more coins, nor by entering the shop to solicit a larger amount than that hung on the nail.

An elephant is used in a spectacular play in Philadelphia. He is kept in a stable several blocks away and taken to the theater every evening at the proper point in the piece. One afternoon he took it into his head that the time had come to perform. Throwing his keeper aside, he burst into the street, overturned a wagon and several street stands on his way to the theater, smashed a door and took his usual place on the stage. The absence of lights and audience seemed to convince him that he had made a mistake and he suffered himself to be led back to the stable.

An Indian thief was turned over to the chief of his tribe, at San Diego, Cal., and by him sentenced to receive a hundred lashes. The culprit was a big, powerful fellow, but he submitted quietly to being tied to the side of a high wagon, with his legs and arms extended and his back bared. A stalwart Indian struck the blows with all his might, using a leather lariat and making the blood flow at every stroke. The victim endured the dreadful torture in grim silence for a while and then broke out into agonized screams. If he had remained silent to the end the chief would have restored him to the tribe; but, as he had not, he was afterward driven out of the neighborhood.

There was a notable gathering at Farmington, Mass., recently, when Dexter Hemenway, 86 years old, was visited by his six brothers. Mr. Hemenway played a bass-viol in the Baptist Church for thirty years without missing a Sunday. He and his six brothers count up 511 years between them.

Premature Loss of the Hair nowadays may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCAINE. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay; it promotes a healthy and vigorous growth, and it is at the same time unexcelled as a soft and glossy dressing for the hair.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS are the best, strongest and most healthful. Sold everywhere.

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Are daily receiving their Spring Stock of goods. The largest and best assortment to be found in the city. Parlor, Bed Room.

Dining and Kitchen Furniture, at prices that can't be beat - Call and examine our immense stock in show rooms up stairs.

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Fifteen years experience. Every facility for preserving the dead. Satisfaction guaranteed. NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE, JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN. feb25daw1m

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INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE. THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

Symptoms of a TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels constive. Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluctuating of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the bowels to move freely, thus the system is purified, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Bile and Mucous are produced. Price 25 cents. 25 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OF WHICHEVER COLOR, changed to a rich BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously, and is free from any expression of odor. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

(See TUTT'S HAIR DYE for full particulars and a list of agents.)

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A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, as an entire cure for Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhea, and all the ills that result from the same. It is a simple, safe, and reliable remedy, and is the only one that will cure the disease, acting by the only true and direct method. Ordinary trouts or any other kind of fish die immediately upon being placed in the water.

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Throat, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver.

Head, nerves, kidneys, bladder, womb, and blood affections of the urinary organs, gravel, scrofula, rheumatism, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, etc.

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Has been acquired by candid, honest dealing and years of successful practice. My practice, not one of experiment, but founded on the laws of Nature, with years of experience and evidence to sustain it, does not fear down, make sick to make well; no harsh treatment, no trifling, no matter how long the cause and the remedy needed; no guess work, but knowledge gained by years of experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases, exclusively; no encouragement without a prospect. Claim in our opinions, reasonable in our charges, claim not to know everything or cure everything, but do lay claim to reason and common sense. We invite the sick, no matter what their ailment, to call and investigate before they abandon hope, make interrogations and decide for yourself; it will cost nothing as consultation is free. Visits made regularly.

Dr. V. Clarence Price

Can be consulted at JANESVILLE, MYERS HOUSE, on Saturday, the 25th of March, 1881. Patients will address all letters to Dr. V. Clarence Price, Waukegan, Ill., with stamp Jan24dw1

30th

Popular Monthly Drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution Company

AT MACAULEY'S THEATRE, in the City of Long

THURSDAY, March 31, 1881.

These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, incorporating the Newport Printing and Newspaper Co., approved April 9, 1878.

This is a special act, and has never been repealed.

The United States Circuit Court on March 21st rendered the following decisions: 1st - That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.

2d - Its drawings are fair.

The Company will not hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

MARCH DRAWING.

1st Prize - \$50,000 100 prizes each \$1,000

2d Prize - \$10,000 200 prizes each \$500

3d Prize - \$5,000 400 prizes each \$250

4th Prize - \$2,500 800 prizes each \$125

5th Prize - \$1,250 1,600 prizes each \$62.50

6th Prize - \$625 3,200 prizes each \$31.25

7th Prize - \$312.50 6,400 prizes each \$15.62

8th Prize - \$156.25 12,800 prizes each \$7.81

9th Prize - \$78.12 25,600 prizes each \$3.90

10th Prize - \$39.06 51,200 prizes each \$1.95

11th Prize - \$19.53 102,400 prizes each \$0.97

12th Prize - \$9.76 204,800 prizes each \$0.49

13th Prize - \$4.88 409,600 prizes each \$0.24

14th Prize - \$2.44 819,200 prizes each \$0.12

15th Prize - \$1.22 1,638,400 prizes each \$0.06

16th Prize - \$0.61 3,276,800 prizes each \$0.03

17th Prize - \$0.30

